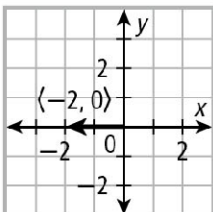
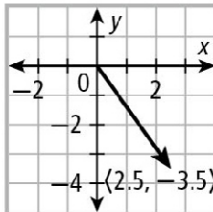
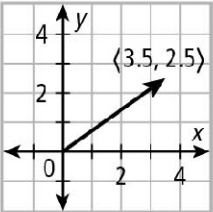
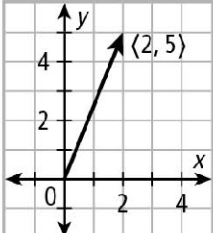


Question	Answer
19.	$\langle -3.5, 5.5 \rangle$
20.	$\langle -4, -4 \rangle$
21.	 <p>2.0</p>
23.	<p>4.3</p> 
25.	<p>36°</p> 
26.	<p>68°</p> 
27.	$\vec{DE} = \vec{LM}$
28.	All four vectors are $\parallel$ .

Question	Answer
29.	$\overrightarrow{RS} = \overrightarrow{UV}$
31.	190.1 km/h; $54^\circ$ , or N $36^\circ$ E
40.	$\langle 10.1, 6.6 \rangle$
49.	$\langle 0, 10 \rangle$ , $\langle 10, 0 \rangle$ ; $\langle 10, 10 \rangle$ ; the magnitude of the resultant is $\sqrt{(10 - 0)^2 + (0 - 10)^2} = 10\sqrt{2}$ , and the direction of the resultant is $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10}{10}\right) = 45^\circ$ .
54.	$\langle 2.8, 3.9 \rangle$ ; 4.8; $54^\circ$
58.	If $u > v$ , the resultant points due west, with magnitude $u - v$ . If $v > u$ , the resultant points due east, with magnitude $v - u$ . If $u = v$ , the resultant is the vector $\langle 0, 0 \rangle$ .
59.	A line segment has magnitude (or length), but no direction. A ray is a part of a line that continues indefinitely in one direction. Thus it has direction and infinite magnitude. A vector has both direction and magnitude.